Statement II

Government are implementing various schemes for boosting exports from fishery industry. A few of them are as follows:—

1. Acquisition of resource specific deep sea fishing vessels by Indian companies for exploitation of fishery resources.

2. New policy on joint ventures in deep sea fishing and processing, leasing of foreign fishing vessels and Test fishing has been announced.

3. Provision of 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.

4. Provision of loan facility on soft terms by shipping Credit and Investment Company of India.

5. Systematic and intensive survey of resources and training of deep sea fishing operatives.

6. Equity participation by Marine Products Export Development Authority in deep sea fishing projects.

7. Supply of diesel oil at international price.

8. Subsidy for setting up of shrimp hatchery.

9. Subsidy on acquisition of Individually Quick Freezing machine/accessories.

10. Subsidy to sea food processing units to acquire refrigerated trucks for transport of frozen marine products.

11. Subsidy to instal machinery for production of quality ice required for in-plant use.

12. Subsidy for acquisition of improved type of plate freezer.

13. Subsidy on upgradation of deffi-cient cold storage.

14. Subsidy for acquisition of generator set.

15. Subsidy on setting up of mini laboratories.

Prices of Imported Fertilizer

*207. SHRI SOM PAL:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of imported fertilizer are moving up and inflating import bill;

(b) what is the estimated consumption of imported fertilizer and indigenously produced fertilizer this year; and

(c) what is the price parity between imported and local fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) The average price of imported fertilizers contracted during the current year (till Nov. 91) has been higher than the same contracted during the preceding year.

The estimated consumption of fertilizer both imported as well as indigenous in the current year is expected to be as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

UREA	147·00
DAP	48·8
MOP	17·1
NPK	37·1
OTHERS (SSP+A/S+CAN+SOP)	45·5
	295·5

The price at which fertilizers are made available to the farmers is uniform throughout the country. The consumer price notified by Government does not make a distinction between the imported and indigenous fertilizers. The cost of indigenously manufactured fertilizer varies

from plant to plant depending on a variety of factors including vintage of the plant, feed-stock, financing pattern, location etc. The landed cost of imported fertilizer also is liable to vary from contfact to contract. Currently, however, the landed cost of imported urea is higher than its average retention price for domestically produced urea.

Retrenchment of daily wage employees of D. A. V. P.

*208. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from daily wage employees of D.A.V.P. against their retrenchment;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon;

(c) the number of daily wage employees retrenched from service in D.A.V.P.; and

(d) the number of them who have been absorbed in regular service since 1989 in the DAVP?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir. A few representations were received from some Daily Wages of DAVP against their discontinuation.

(b) Some Daily Wagers who have been discontinued are being kept on a penal in order of seniority to be engaged whenever need arises, in accordance with the advice of DP&T.

(c) 11 daily wagers who were juniormost were disengaged since 1989 as per requirement.

(d) 38 daily wagers have been regularised since 1989 in DAVP.

"उद्योगरहित जिलों" में उद्योगों का खोला जाना

*209. **श्री अजीत जोग :**

कुमारी आलिया :

क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नयी औद्योगिक नीति के अधीन "उद्योग रहित जिलों" और पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योगों को खोलने की योजनाएं बन्द कर दी गयी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए दी जा रही राजसहायता को समाप्त किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार देश के पिछड़े अविकसित और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नई पहल करने का विचार रखती है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० जे० कुरियन) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता योजना, 1971 को 30.9.1988 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था। "उद्योग रहित जिलों" में मूलभूत सुविधाओं के विकासार्थ केन्द्रीय सहायता की जो योजना 1983 में चालू की गई थी उसे जून, 1988 में बंदकर दिया गया था किन्तु योजना के अधीन जो वायदे किये जा चुके थे उन पर अमल करने का काम जारी रहा।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "विकास केन्द्रों" की नयी योजना जून 1988 में चालू की गयी थी जिसके अधीन 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान देश में 70 विकास केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन विकास केन्द्रों में 25-30